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AGRICULTURAL.

(From Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry.)

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE BEET ROOT, AND THE EXTRACTION OF SUGAR FROM IT.

(Continued.)

ON BOILING THE MOLASSES AND LEACHING SIRUPS.

I mix the molasses obtained from the brown sugar with the sirups which have been filtrated through the loaves, and proceed to boil the mixture. The molasses marks 22 or 24°, (=1.171 to 1.180,) and the mixture 22 or 23°, 1.180 to 1.190.) I throw from 32 to 35 gallons of this mixture into the boiler, and when the heat approaches to ebullition, I add about one pound of animal charcoal which I mix carefully with the liquor.

The boiling of this liquor is more difficult than that of the sirup which produces the brown sugar, but with care and patience it may be done to very good advantage. This liquor yields at least one sixth of the quantity of sugar that has been produced by the first operation; this product is sufficiently important to render it advisable to boil down the molasses, instead of disposing of it, as is almost everywhere done, for distillation.

If the molasses procured from beets was of the same quality as that obtained from the sugar cane, it could be sold with advantage, but it has a bitter taste which renders it unsaleable; it is then best to exhaust it of crystallizable matter, and to subject the remainder to distillation. The difference in the quantity of alcohol obtained from the two kinds of molasses is almost nothing.

Instead of depositing the product of this last boiling in moulds, I throw it, from day to day, into a hogshead open at one end, and thus gradually fill the cask; the sugar crystallizes wonderfully in these vessels, so that they become half full of it.

When this sugar, which I call molasses sugar, to distinguish it from brown sugar of the first boiling is to be refined, the molasses which lies on the top is dipped out, and the rest is made to flow out through small gimlet holes bored in the bottom and around the circumference of the cask.

The sugar when deprived of all the molasses which can be made to flow from it, still forms only an adhesive paste which can scarcely be refined; I therefore put this paste into bags of coarse, strong cloth, and subject it to a strong compression. The sugar thus freed from molasses is very dark colored, but the quality of it is excellent, and it is as easily refined as the best brown sugar.

When the brown sugar boilings turn badly, and crystallization in the mould is imperfect, and, in a word, at all times when sugar is ropy and parts but imperfectly with its molasses, it is necessary to subject it to the action of the press before attempting to refine it; as soon as it has in this way been freed from all its molasses, it may be refined without any difficulty.

In most of the beet-sugar manufactories they have adopted the swinging boilers for preparing their sirups; concentration is performed speedily in these, and they have the advantage of being emptied in a moment; but they are useful only when the operation is performed upon dry sugars, like the American, which contains but little molasses. Our beet-sugar is never so well drained as the imported sugars are, and requires much more care in the boiling. These boilers appear to me more apt to cause the burning of the sugar than the old kind, and I therefore give the preference to the latter.

ON THE REFINING OF SUGAR OBTAINED FROM BEET ROOTS.

When the sugar is dry, the refining of it is easily performed; all possible pains then should be taken in the preceding operations to free it from all its molasses.

All the operation of refining may be brought under two heads, clarification in the boiler, and whitening in the moulds.

To refine sugar well, it is better not to operate upon too large quantities. I have always observed, that when I subjected to the same boiling process 2000 or 3000 lbs. of sugar, the last boilings were ropy, and each operation less perfect than when performed upon 400 kilogrammes (about 890 lbs.) at one time; it is upon this last quantity that I shall found my calculations.

I have never been able to assign a reason for this difference, but it actually exists; perhaps it arises from my not being able to complete my boilings in one day, and the clarified sirups have become changed in the boiler; or perhaps a large quantity of sirup may be more difficult to manage than a small one, though the ingredients be combined in the same proportions.

ON CLARIFICATION.

A boiler four or five feet in diameter and twenty-eight inches in depth, is two thirds filled with water, to which lime-water enough to fill the boiler is added; in this mixture is dissolved at a low heat 400 kilogrammes of brown sugar.

The solution must not mark more than 32° (=1.286) of concentration; if it stands higher, it must be weakened, if lower, more sugar must be added. This state of concentration belongs only to solutions of dry sugar; those of damp sugar must be reduced to 30 or 25° (=1.261 to 1.210,) otherwise it will be almost impossible to filtrate them.

The solution is then heated to ebullition. When the temperature reaches 65° (=178¼° Fahr.) fifteen kilogrammes (32¾ lbs.) of animal charcoal are added to it; the mixture is then carefully stirred and mixed with a wooden spatula; after allowing it to boil an hour, the fire is extinguished.

The quantity of animal charcoal added ought to vary according to the quality of the sugar, that which is dry requiring a less portion than that which is wet.

The boiling liquor is freed from the charcoal by filtration through a course cloth and when the heat has fallen to 40° (122° Fahr.) the whites of forty eggs beaten and diluted with several quarts of water are thrown into the boiler. The liquor is then carefully stirred, and is kept constantly in motion till the temperature rises to 70° (=180° Fahr.,) when stirring is omitted and the heat raised to the boiling point.

As soon as the first bubble appears upon the surface, the fire is extinguished; a thick coat of scum forms upon the surface of the liquor, and is removed at the end of three quarters of an hour.

The liquor is filtered through a coarse, thick, rough cloth; if the first portion that passes through be not perfectly clear, it is to be thrown again upon the filter, and this operation is repeated till the liquor appears completely limpid and free from any floating particles. As soon as the liquor is perfectly clear, it is boiled; five or six boilings being formed with the product of the clarification.

The several boilings are thrown into the cooler as fast as they are completed, and from thence into the moulds *four*, which can contain 5¼ gallons each. These operations are conducted in the same manner as those which I have described in speaking of brown sugar, but with this difference, that the sugar contained in the moulds is stirred and moved at two different times before it is taken in the mass.

After three days the moulds are placed upon the pots into which the molasses drains, and at the end of eight more, they are removed to the second pots where the whitening is to be performed.

(To be continued.)

SCIENTIFIC TRACTS.

The 5th No. of the present volume is a treatise upon water. The whole of the tract is interesting to the general reader, but the latter part which gives us the quality of Boston cooking water, must be especially so to the residents of this city. Our cooking water is very impure, the best of it containing sulphurate carbonate, and muriate of lime, chloride of sodium, carbonate of iron, and animal and vegetable matter. It is not an uncommon thing, for drains to find their way into wells, and we have known instances, where water has been for a long time used, for drinking, and for culinary purposes, while a common sewer or drain was constantly discharging its filthy contents into it.

As water drinking is becoming more common in this city, or, as many persons make water their only drink, and as this number is rapidly increasing, it is to be ardently hoped, that some measures will speedily be adopted, for a supply of pure soft water from some of the ponds in the vicinity. A greater public benefit could hardly be conferred upon the city. We give in the paragraph below, the opinion of Dr. Jackson, the writer of the tract under consideration.

The water of Boston is continually deteriorating in purity, and the time will soon arrive when it will become intolerable, owing to the increased sources of filth produced by new buildings, drains

vaults, &c. which furnish an abundance of foul matter to the springs and wells. I hope that measures will be speedily taken to bring pure water into the city, so as to supply the wants of every family, while the excess may be used for ornamental fountains, which will cool the burning breath of midsummer, and furnish a ready and abundant source from whence our engines may draw water to quench the ravages of the fire. The amount of capital which may thus be saved is incalculable, while the proposed measure will furnish health and comfort to thousands, and be a most efficient method of securing to our city the blessings of temperance.— *Zion's Herald.*

THE DAIRY — ITS PROFITS,

The first object of a farmer in cultivating the soil is profit; and next to this is the desire of securing the first with as little expenditure of labor and means as is possible. To do this the quality of the soil, its condition, and the size of the farm must be taken into consideration. Its very situation will in a great measure determine the first; its condition will of course be depending on the judicious or injudicious treatment it has received; and as to the number of acres, it is evident that without a certain quantity of them, some kinds of farming, such as grain raising, or wool growing, cannot be profitably undertaken. Perhaps there is no one branch of farming that can be so readily adapted to all farms, great or small, as the dairy; and while it is clear that to raise grain extensively a large farm must be required, and much labor and money expended, a medium farm, one of eighty or a hundred acres will be found best calculated for the dairy, as the hiring of assistants can usually be dispensed with in such cases. For a man with but forty acres to attempt the raising of grain for sale, and at the same time to keep the necessary horses, cows and sheep required to cultivate the farm, and supply the family, would be an unprofitable undertaking; but on such a farm a dairy may be kept that will be a source of great profit, when compared with the capital invested.

To make this matter clear, it may be best to make a few estimates, in all cases getting as near well established results as possible, and where anything must be left to conjecture, always being careful to err on the safe side of the calculation. A farmer wishes to commence the dairy with ten good cows, not herd book stock, but good native animals. The price of cows for several years past in the spring of the year has varied from 18 to 22 dollars — we will call it 20 — thus making the cows cost 200 dollars. For pasturing cows it is generally estimated that two acres to each one will be required; and it may be so as pastures are generally laid down, but where the turf is clean and close and the soil in good heart, we are confident something less will be sufficient to give them every advantage. The interest on the twenty acres required, for six months, the time the dairy will be in operation, at 30 dollars per acre, will be 21 dollars. The interest on the money invested in cows will be 7 dollars. A dairy maid, if one is required, for 6 months, at a dollar per week, twenty-six dollars. The expense will stand thus:

10 cows, at $20 each,	$200 00
Interest on do. 6 months,	7 00
Interest on 2 acres to each cow,	21 00
Dairy maid 6 months,	26 00
Total expense,	$254 00

If a dairy is a cheese dairy, much will be depending as to the receipts, on the qualities of the milk produced, and the skill shown in making. The quantity of cheese produced varies much in different dairies, and in estimating profits a medium rate must be selected. Mr Brown, of Otsego county, made from thirteen cows 4700 lbs. of cheese, or 361 lbs. to each cow Mr E. Perkins, of Trenton, Oneida county, from 78 cows, made from 32,000 lbs. or 410 lbs. to each cow; and in the same communication he states, that the dairies in that cheese making region vary from 200 to 500 lbs. of cheese to a cow. Some experience in the dairy business, and an acquaintance with a dairy district, leads us to suppose that 350 lbs. to each cow would not be an extravagant estimate. The average price of good cheese when sufficiently ripe for sale, for several years past, has not been less than eight cents per pound, and many dairies find their sales have averaged 9 or $9,50 per cwt. Making our estimate at 8 cents per lb., the receipt of the dairy of ten cows would stand as follows:

3500 lbs. cheese, 8 cts. per lb.	$280 00
100 lbs. butter, 15 cts. per lb.	15 00
Whey for swine, $2 per cow,	20 00
	$315 00

Making the receipts from each cow for six months $31,50 — or if we deduct the butter as being most of it necessary in the dairy room, it will leave the sum of 30 dollars per cow. In some of the best dairy districts of New England, it has been common to dispose of the cows to drovers after the dairy season has closed, but little feeding being generally required to make them good beef. Cows are not so high in the fall as in the spring, by about 20 per cent., and if our farmer determines to sell his cows in preference to keeping them over the winter, they will bring him about 160 dollars. This sum must be added to the receipt of the year, making a total of 475 dollars. The whole will then stand thus:

Receipts,	475 00
Expenses,	254 00
	$221 00

Giving to the farmer a clear profit of eleven dollars upon each of the twenty acres used for the dairy. It must be remarked, however, that to produce this result, the cows must be in good order on the first of May, and have good feed for the summer. Cows that "shirked" through the winter, or pasture on daises, johnswort, and thistles, through the summer, will not reach the above mark, and the owners may think themselves fortunate if the "summing up" should not show a balance the other way.

If the dairy is to be devoted to making butter, there will be but little difference in the result; though if conducted under favorable circumstances, we think making butter rather more profitable than cheese. Many persons, however, connected with the dairy, think otherwise, and the odds at any rate cannot be very great. To make better through the summer, the dairy must be so situated and constructed, that a uniform proper temperature may be maintained, as it is well known if the temperature is too low, the cream will be so long in rising as to become bitter; and if too high, as is usually the case in the summer, the milk sours before the cream has time to separate, by which much of the cream is lost, and the butter rendered of an inferior quality. In making butter, more is depending on the quality and richness of the milk, than in making cheese, as some cows from the same quantity of milk will give double the amount of cream that others will; and hence the selection of animals must be made with reference to this very point. This fact accounts for the discrepancy shown in the quantity of butter produced in different dairies, and the varying estimates consequently made of the butter each cow will produce in a season. There are some cows that will make a pound of butter a day for seven or eight months, with good keeping, and there are others, that if they give half a pound a day may be considered as doing well.

The breed of cows has a great influence in determining the quantity or quality of the milk. The Earl of Chesterfield a short time since, instituted a series of experiments on some favorite cows of different breeds, the result of which was as follows: "In the height of the season the

	Qts. milk.	Oz. butter.
Holderness gave per day,	29	28½
Long Horn,	19	25
Alderney,	19	25
Devonshire,	17	28
Ayrshire	20	34"

That there are few if any cows of our native breeds that will approach this quantity of milk or butter, must be willing to admit: Indeed an able writer on cattle in the Farmer, thinks that few dairies, or cows, in this country, will average more than 160 to 170 pounds a year. From some experiments we have made, and the reports of some few ordinary dairies for butter, we are disposed to dissent from this writer, and believe that with ordinary care in the selection of cows and the management of the dairy, 200 lbs. may easily be reached. Mr Curtis, of Marblehead, from common cows and ordinary pasture, for three years, made butter as follows:

1827 — 8 cows,	1272 lbs. butter.
1829 — 7 "	1175 "
1830 — 6 "	1090 "

which last is at the rate of 181 pounds to a cow, and that under unfavorable circumstances to make the most of the milk. We know of cows that produce a pound a day for at least three months in the height of the season, and that without extra care or feed; still, a native cow, to do this, must be good. For three years past, butter, taking the whole season, will average 15 cts. per lb., and calling the amount produced from a cow 200 lbs., the balance would stand thus:

Butter from 10 cows, 2,000 lbs.	$300 00
Skimmed milk, $3 per cow,	30 00
	$330 00

Making a difference of fifteen dollars in favor of butter over cheese making. Where the milk is churned new from the cows, the quantity of butter will of course be greater, but we have never made it in that way, and have no authentic information by which the difference, and of course the profits, can be correctly estimated.

Various estimates have been made of the expense of getting in a crop of wheat or corn; but where wheat is put in after a summer fallow, as is usually the case, the expense of the ploughings, harrowings, seed, interest, and wear of implements and the land, cannot be estimated at less than ten dollars per acre. Admitting the average crop of

wheat to be twenty bushels per acre, which must, taking the whole, be considered liberal, and a profit of ten dollars per acre, wheat at one dollar per bushel, which may be considered the average price, will be the result. It would be easy to make a list of the items of expense and profit, but there can be no necessity for it here, as every wheat grower can make the estimate for himself, if he needs to be convinced that the above estimate is not far from the truth. If the crop to be compared is one of corn, estimates made with great care by Judge Buel, Clark, and others show that in ordinary cases the expense of a crop, including labor, seed, use of land, &c. is at least fifteen dollars per acre. The profits of a corn crop are more variable in our latitude than most others, sometimes running very high, and at others being literally nothing; and we believe the average estimate of profit on an acre of corn if put in the same as wheat, it is as high as the experience of the farming community will justify.

If the above calculations are correct — and if they are not we should be happy to have the errors pointed out, by any one practically acquainted with the subject — then the difference in profit per acre between the dairyman and the wheat grower, is not so much in favor of the latter as has been generally supposed. It may however be said, that the practice of disposing of the cows, by the diaryman after the season is closed, would in the end be suicidal to the business if generally adopted, and hence as a general rule the cows must be kept over the winter, making it necessary to deduct from the profits the expense of keeping through the winter. This may be admitted, and the result would then be as follows: A cow will eat a ton and a half of hay in the winter, which at the average price of eight dollars a ton, would be twelve dollars for keeping; rather exceeding, if there is any difference, the neat profit on each cow the first season. It must be remembered, however, that if the produce of a good cow will pay for herself and her winter's keeping the first season, then the dairyman enters the field on the second year with an unencumbered capital; the cows are paid for, and the entire amount of their produce with the trifling deductions above stated, are to be counted as profit. Let our dairy counties look at this matter carefully — it is well worth their attention.— *Gen. Far.*

STONE WALLS.

One of the most significant marks of farming improvement which greet the eye in most parts of our country, is the rapidity with which the half rotted basswood worm fences are giving way to stone walls. The zeal shown in this matter may be regarded as a token of good in two ways:— first, by substituting durable fences for those that are perishable, and thus enhancing the positive value of farms; and secondly, by clearing fields from the loose stones that encumbered them, and thus rendering them much easier to till, and more productive. The general custom we perceive is, to lay the stones into what is called half wall, or two and a half, or three feet high, then place a long pole of some durable timber, such as chesnut or black ash, properly supported on the wall, then stake, and a single rail completes the fence. Some set posts in such a wall, and put on boards above the stones to a sufficient height. This makes a handsome fence, but from some little experience with both kinds, we think it less durable without repairs than the other, as winds acting on the boards and posts, rarely fail in a short time to loosen them, by throwing down or displacing the stones intended to confine them. There are but comparatively few farms on which good flat stones can be found, either loose on the surface or by quarrying, sufficient for the purpose of fencing, consequently small round ones are obliged to be worked to a good extent, rendering such walls more liable to be thrown down by frost or accident than they otherwise would be. Where such flat stones can be found, and in the limestone districts they principally abound, whole walls thoroughly constructed, will in the end be found far the cheapest fences that can be devised. Experience has shown that where walls are built of such stone as render them liable to injury from frosts, that those which are constructed north and south stand longer than those built east and west. The reason of this is plain. If the whole wall is equally lifted by the frost of the winter, that side which is thawed first will settle first, and the balance of the wall will thus be destroyed. The earliest thawing will of course take place on the south side, and wall's exposed to this action of sun and frost most generally fail. Those walls built north and south are exposed to an action more equal in its effects, and usually are more durable. To guard against the action of frost as much as possible, walls in all cases should have a furrow run by their side, and turned against the wall, that the water may, as far as practicable, be kept from standing under it, and thus unequally softening the ground. In building walls, admitting the possibility of an occasional failure, the farmer has one great consolation: the materials do not rot — when once on the spot they remain where they are wanted, and if they sometimes tumble down, they can be built up again.— *Ib.*

To KEEP OFF FLIES.— At a meeting of the British Entomological Society on the 4th of April, a paper was read, developing a plan for keeping flies out of houses. The means adopted are a net of colored thread, the meshes three quarters of an inch square which is hung before the window. The flies, it seems, from the magnifying power of their vison are stupid enough to suppose that this net presents an absolute bar to their entrance and therefore do not make the attempt.— *Ib.*

POTATO CHEESE.— The Prusians appear to excel the Irish in their fondness for potatoes, as well as in various modes of preparing them for use. A recent traveller states that he has frequently on one occasion seen them served in six different forms, the bread made from them, the soup thickened with them, fried potatoes, potato salab, and potato dumplings; and, lastly, potato cheese, which besides being extremely palatable, will keep some years.— *Old Colony.*

TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.— Dr Stebbins remarked to us, that he intends to cultivate the Sugar Beet and Mulberry on the same ground — sowing rows of beets between rows of Mulberry trees. They will undoubtedly grow in this manner without detriment to each other. The idea strikes us as a good one, and it is, therefore, thus early thrown out to the attention of cultivators.— *Hampshire Gazette.*

(From Fessenden's Silk Manual.)

T. G. FESSENDEN.

Respected Friend—In a late communication from the State of Ohio, there was forwarded to me the inclosed certificate, which I wish to have inserted in your Silk Manual, together with this notice that I received a double premium of one dollar a pound from the State of Massachusetts for reeling and throwing silk from the cocoons by one operation. I now make machines with reels fitted to them, so that if silk is wanted to be reeled only, without twisting, for use or sale, it may be done to advantage, or spun into warp or filling for weaving, sewing silk or twist, as may be wished for, immediately from the cocoons, with great despatch. Also make machines calculated to be used by water or steam power, with any number of spindles requested; and also machines for spinning sticks of twist. Any patronage will be gratefully received. With respect,

ADAM BROOKS.

Please direct to Adam Brooks, South Scituate, Mass.

The certificate referred to above, is as follows:

MR THOMAS WHITE.

Dear Sir—Having been informed that you are about to obtain an interest in Brooks' Silk Reeling and Spinning Machine, I think it due to you and the community at large, to state that, although I came to this country with my mind somewhat prejudiced in favor of European machinery, yet, since I have seen the operation of Brooks' machine, and wove your silk last winter, which was prepared for the loom on that machine, I am compelled to give it the preference over all others that I have ever seen, either in this country or in Europe. I wish you to encourage it in preference to any other, for I presume you will not be able to get a better. Silk prepared on that machine is worth at least one dollar per pound more than that prepared on any other kind of machinery that I have ever seen. At a single operation the throwing and tramming is performed, thus saving a considerable amount of time and expense.

I have been engaged in the silk business for 17 years, and have had an opportunity of seeing most if not all the machinery used in this country and in Europe, and think the Reel, &c., of Mr Brooks of Massachusetts, decidedly preferable to all others.

Yours, respectfully,

ROBERT FOX.

Steubenville, Ohio, May 13, 1836.

France is considered a silk growing country, yet she does not grow sufficient for her own manufactures, and it is said, annually imports raw silk to the amount of $6,000,000.

England, owing to the humidity of her climate, cannot raise the worms to advantage, and for her numerous manufactures is obliged annually to import the raw material from other countries, to the amount of about $17,000,000. It is stated that we import annually of raw silk to the amount of about $10,000,000, and of the manufactured over $16,000,000.

Unless the United States push the culture of the mulberry and raising of cocoons beyond anything now in operation, many long years must intervene before we can supply the demand of our own markets. Instead of paying $10,000,000 annually to other nations for the raw material, we ought to export two or three times that amount.

Being out in the eastern section of the town the other day, we expressed surprise to our companion, to see such large, luxuriant fields of rye, "ripe for the harvest"— such promising fields of corn, and even fine crops of clover — on what we had heard so often called the "poor pine plains." "Why, (said our friend, who is a distinguished farmer) this land is not yet properly appreciated. As one evidence that it is beginning to be appreciated, I will state you a fact. A shrewd and good farmer of this town, went to Michigan and "the West," a short time since, to find a farm on which to settle.— He looked thoroughly and compared advantages then returned, and bought a farm of this "plain land," and is now doing a successful business with it. The crops of hay in the meadows and home lots, are very abundant; the corn looks much better than was anticipated. We hope farmers will not complain this season.— *Springfield (Mass.) Rep. of July* 30.

THE SEASON.— A few weeks has wholly changed the prospects of the husbandmen. Throughout this part of the country, but one month ago, there was a melancholy boding of famine in the land. The corn looked pale and sickly; rye promised but little; the spring grains looked miserably; and grass, having attained the time when haying usually begins, had not half the usual crop.

At that time the late long rains commenced, which postponed the labors of the husbandman for a full month. But the delay was bounteously rewarded. Throughout our commonwealth and New Hampshire the prospects are wholly changed. In the latter state there are such large crops of grass and of oats, as the farmers have not before seen for many years; and it has become a common remark, that their barns will not be large enough to hold the hay. Rye too, looks well; corn and potatoes have improved beyond expectation; and every thing promises abundance. The face of nature never smiled more lovely, than at the present moment; and the whole earth seems filled with the bounties of Providence.—*Northampton Gaz.*

FARMING.

Farming is not exactly in our line, but surrounded by an intelligent agricultural population as we are, we cannot but feel a deep interest in it, and at all times be taking "notes of observation." We are pleased with the spirit of inquiry and experiments going on here. The science of agriculture should advance. It has no right to remain stationary. The farmer ought not to cling so pertinaciously to their way of doing things, when sagacious men point them out more lucrative and better ones. We have noticed, recently, some improvements touching these things, which have gratified us amazingly. Mr William Clark, Jr. has converted a piece of low, soggy, wet land, north of Round Hill, into a most productive field of herds grass and clover. It was comparatively worthless, when Mr Clark ploughed it up last fall, turning the turf completely over, so that the mass of vegetable roots it contained rotted and furnished nutriment to the soil. A liberal dressing of manure, succeeded by sowing it with clover and herds grass, has given a product this year of about two tons to the acre. It is a beautiful piece of soil contrasting gratefully with its former sterile and barren appearance.

Similar lots of land, except they were covered with underbrush and dwarf trees and stumps, have been subdued and brought under the finest cultivation by Messrs Frink and Delano at the upper part of King street. This section of the town seemed to be given over, by common consent as one of the waste places of Northampton, as it has been supposed, bogs and swamps and such sort of places — although they drain all the nourishment from the surrounding territory — were beyond the reach of cultivation. The face of the country in that region has assumed a new aspect. Instead of morasses for musquitoes and swamps, just the place to conceal desperadoes, if we ever had such people here, there are now some of the finest grass lands and fields ready for the coming harvest, to be found in Northampton. We must not omit to say that Dr. Barrett has applied some of his healing balsam to an old, worn out, piece of land in the same vicinity, and has given vegetable life and new beauty to this old patient of his. We think highly of the Doctor's *vegetable* medicines.—*Northampton Cour.*

HEALTH.— We often hear people condemn certain parts of the country as unhealthy, and therefore object to residing therein. All new settled countries are particularly liable to have this objection urged against them, which, were the first settlers more cautious in selecting sites for their buildings, would perhaps be less true. The first settlers, without any due regard to the healthiness of the situation, often locate in the very vicinity of objects the most obnoxious to health, that engenders disease and destroys health. Among these may be specified:

"*Marshes*, and all permanent receptacles of decaying vegetable matter.

Grounds which are periodically overflowed.

Grounds which are excessively wet from ordinary rains during a portion of every year, and which exhibit extensive evaporation.

Ponds which are drained in the course of the summer and autumn; and other

Localities which are occasionally subject to great changes in their condition, and in their influences on the atmosphere."

The putrid, poisonous vapors which continually accumulate in such places from decaying vegetable or animal matter, should by all means prevent persons from building in their immediate vicinity. These vapors being heavier than common atmospheric air, never rise to any considerable elevation, unless the air is surcharged with them to an alarming degree. Hence a building being placed on an eminence, and a good degree of caution being used, tolerably good health may be enjoyed.— *Mechanics' Messenger.*

CURE FOR THE BLOODY MURRAIN.— I have the following from a friend as a cure for the bloody murrain in cattle, which has succeeded well in several cases. I will give it in his own words as near as I can remember. If it should be thought worth a place in the Farmer, it may be inserted.

Take a piece of poke-root as big as a man's fist, supposed to be half a pound, for a common cow, cut it fine, and two quarts of water, boil it to one quart, and pour it down when warm. The dose may be repeated once a day for two or three days until the cure is complete.— *Gen. Far.*

A TEAM OF COWS.

It would perhaps excite a smile, were a man seriously to propose a substitute of cows for oxen or horses in the labors of the field; and yet on examination the alternative might not, in many cases be found so unworthy of notice as at first supposed. Working cows is no new thing, and it is hardly possible, unless in certain cases the practice was decidedly advantageous, the custom would have continued so long. Samson accused the Philistines of ploughing with his heifer; an allusion without point unless the custom was common; and when the same enemies of Israel were compelled to restore the ark they had impiously carried off, the cows that were attached to the vehicle went lowing the whole distance. The practice of ploughing with cows is still common in most parts of the east, and in Africa; oxen being very rarely used for that purpose, and horses never. In the petty principalities of Germany, and in some parts of Switzerland, cow teams are generally used, the necessity of economizing labor, and the means of subsistence having clearly rendered such a course the most eligible. In the duchy of Nassau, for instance, one of the best cultivated and fruitful sections of Europe, according to the statements of the present Governor of Canada, the cow is used nearly altogether for the purpose of farming; and the picture he has given of these teams, driven by women, and conveying the produce of the country to market, as well as doing the other work of the farm, is lively, and well worthy of notice. It is true, a team of cows might not answer so well for our extensive wheat growers, or for breaking up the prairies of Michigan or Illinois; heavy oxen and strong horses will unquestionably continue to be found the best for these purposes; yet that by no means proves that there are not cases in which a heifer team would not be preferable. How many small farmers are there in our country, who cultivate but a few acres of land, and who of course require a team but a few days in a year, who might advantageously for these few days use their cows without injury. When we travel about the country, and find many farmers who think themselves unable to keep more than one cow, yet consider themselves obliged to maintain a span of poor half starved horses, to plough a few acres, or go to mill or to market, one cannot help comparing such farmers with the Nassau peasants, and reflecting, that as a cow can be kept at less expense than a horse, it would be far better for them to keep another cow or two, break them for a team, use them kindly and gently, and dismiss their worthless horses altogether. Cows in this case would be a double profit, for though experience, where they are used, proves that while they are used the quantity of milk secreted is less than when at liberty; yet when their use is over, under favorable circumstances, they soon recover what they had lost in milk, and go on as usual. With good keeping, a cow will pay for herself in a single year; would it not be better then to substitute such valuable animals, where it can be done without permanent injury to them, for the worthless skeleton carcasses, that caricature and degrade that noble animal the horse! Let some one then, who is superior to vulgar prejudices, fairly and carefully make the experiment; let him give the result to the public, remembering that the man who shall enable our farmers to dispense with the horse, by substituting cow labor for horse labor, will deserve the title of benefactor to the poor.— *Ib.*

MR WEBSTER'S COUNTRY SEAT.— The Taunton Whig contains the following sketch of Mr Webster's country seat in Marshfield, Mass.

"The country seat is situated in Marshfield about thirty miles in a southerly direction from Boston, and lying on what is generally denominated the North Shore. The "modest mansion" of the Senator stands upon a broken and beautifully diversified plain. A short distance to the west, this plain abruptly rises into a swell, which, broken by hills of various dimensions, finally towers into a lofty summit, adorned and variegated by lawns and forest trees. A mile to the east, spreads the broad expanse of the ocean. The mansion is a neat and commodious edifice, of two stories, with an attic surrounded by a broad and beautiful piazza, supported by doric colums, calling to mind Cicero's description of a house, which a distinguished and respected character should choose for his residence. "It is neither small, mean, or sordid; nor on the other hand, enlarged with profane and wanton extravagance."

The furniture, though not indicative of lavish expenditure, has a propriety of adaptation, and indicates a refinement of taste. The walls of one of the rooms are decorated with paintings of a rural character, some of which are interesting illustrations of the scenes of the chase in the different stages of its progress; while the shelves of his library are filled with volumes of such a description, as reveal a hint that Mr Webster goes not there for clients, nor for the study of politics, but to enjoy the quietude of retirement, the amusements of the chase, the relaxation of country life, and the healthful exercise and invigorating influences of agricultural pursuits. An observatory which he has erected, commands a vast extent of the ocean, and surrounding country; with a glass, Cape Cod and Cape Ann were sometimes visible. Mr Webster occupies and cultivates, what were once two very large farms, on one of which he has now growing upwards of ten thousand white mulberry trees. He keeps a stock of from sixty to seventy head of cattle, with the usual quota of horses, hogs, poultry, &c. and employs from twenty to thirty hands.— *L. I. Star.*

THE CHANGE.— It is interesting, sometimes to look back and note the changes that have been wrought in regard to the use of ardent spirits. We are informed that there have been, at one time, as many as ten taverns in Northampton, retailing ardent spirits, besides quite a number of groceries, one of which afforded a profit of $1200 a year, from the sale of ardent spirits alone. Now there are no groceries, which retail ardent spirits, and but five taverns. The travel is much more than it was when there were ten public houses; they were supported from the profits of their bars. There is probably much less retailed at the hotels now, than there was at an equal number in times past. Then every body drank, and in no small quantity. The farmer could scarcely go into his field without calling once or twice to make a dram; and it was difficult to go amiss of taverns.

The tax upon the community of supporting so many taverns and rum groceries was immense. All the energies of the people were consumed to supply the community with rum. We often wonder that they got along as well in the world as they did. We are almost astonished that they were not all drunkards. But the change! The profits of rum are going down, and the profits of industry are rising up. All classes, but the rum-selling class, are making more money now than they were ten years ago. Industry meets with her reward. The mechanic and farmer thrive. O, thou monster!

> 'If we had'st no name by which to know thee,
> We would call thee DEVIL.'— *Hampshire Gaz.*

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1836. — The population of the United States, at the present time, may be approximately estimated as follows:—

Maine, the northeasternmost,	555,000
New Hampshire, south of Maine,	300,000
Vermont, bordering Canada,	330,000
Massachusetts, more densely peopled,	700,000
Rhode Island, with the least territory,	110,000
Connecticut, the most agrarian,	320,000
Aggregate of the N. Eastern States,	2,315,000
New York the most populous,	2,400,000
New Jersey, the thoroughfare state,	360,000
Pennsylvania, the banking state,	1,600,000
Delaware, the narrowest state,	90,000
Maryland, the water state,	500,000
Aggregate of the Middle States,	4,050,000
Virginia, the largest state,	1,360,000
North Carolina, the modest state,	800,000
South Carolina, the Palmetto state,	650,000
Georgia, the southeasternmost,	620.000
Aggregate of the Southern States,	3,430,000
Ohio, the thrifty state,	1,300,000
Kentucky, the bagging state,	800,000
Indiana, the improving state,	550,000
Illinois, the prairie state,	320,000
Michigan, the lake state,	120,000
Missouri, the northwestermost,	250,000
Aggregate of the Western States,	3,340,000
Tennessee, the central state,	900,000
Louisiana, the southwesternmost,	350,000
Alabama, the river state,	500,000
Arkansas, the least populous,	70,000
Aggregate of the S. Western States,	2,220,000
District of Columbia,	50,000
Florida, the most extensive coast,	50,000
Wisconsin territory,	20,000
Oregon, or the Far West,	5,000
Aggregate of the Territories,	125,000
Indians,	400,000

The entire population within the limits of the United States, Indians included, amounts therefore to sixteen millions six hundred and eighty thousand souls.— *Bost. Com. Gaz.*

A *Great Laundry*, or washing and ironing establishment, in Newton, is nearly finished. Dr. J. B. Brown, of Boston, is the proprietor. The laundry building is one hundred and thirty by thirty feet. This comprises what is called the "wet room," where all the washing is to be done, and all the water wheels, dash wheels, calenders, mangles, &c, are situated, all of which are to be moved by water power; it also contains the "drying room," 80 by 25 feet; the "ironing room," with furnaces for heating flat irons, where 50 females can comfortably be employed; assorting rooms, counting rooms, &c.

GREAT RAIL ROAD CONVENTION. — The Knoxville Convention adjourned on the 8th instant, having been characterized throughout by the utmost harmony in its deliberations. The report of the general committee of fortyfive, recommending that the railroad from Cincinnati to Charleston should run through the valley of the French Broad river, over the Blue Ridge into the heart of South Carolina, was unanimously adopted. The convention also unanimously determined to adopt the recommendation of the general committee, to admit the state of Georgia to construct a branch from any point in that state to unite with the main road at or near Knoxville, admitting her to equal participation of the advantages of the road with the parties to the original charter. The thanks of the convention were awarded to Gen. HAYNE, its president, for the able manner in which he had presided over their deliberations, or which he returned his acknowledgements in a happy and impressive speech. The road, it is estimated, will cost about *nineteen millions of dollars.— National Intelligencer.*

SIGNOR SEGATO'S DISCOVERY.— Under this title there is an article copied into the National Gazette of Monday, from "The Southern Medical and Surgical Journal," which is exceedingly curious.

It relates the discovery, by the Italian chemist above named, of a mode of so indurating, or in fact, petrifying, perishable substances, as without altering their form or even color, to preserve them against all change or decay — in their natural proportions and expression.

The human body may be so preserved entire — or any parts of it — nay, the very blood, the heart's blood may be turned to stone. It is, indeed, stated by the National Gazette, that an American lady had written home from Florence, that having, in consequence of indisposition, been bled, she had sent a bowl of the fluid to Signor Segato, to have it petrified, and would send home the product to her friends, "to be cut into rings."

Little did Shakspeare dream, when in the "angry parley" between the Cassius and Brutus he makes the latter say,

> ——"For I would rather coin my heart,
> And drop my blood for drachmas" &c.

that this beautifully figurative illustration of disinterestedness, might one day become a mere matter of fact. Yet now, rings, seals, counters, coins, may be dropped from the bleeding arm. But we are wrong in saying may — might have been, is unfortunately now the only applicable phrase; for the same periodical which communicates the details of this interesting discovery, adds that its ingenious inventor had just died, and with him the secret of his art.— *N. Y. American.*

FEVER AND AGUE.— A strong decoction of white ash bark, drank plentifully, on the first symptoms of fever and ague, will generally have the effect of arresting the disease. We have for two seasons tried it with decided success, and have witnessed its beneficial effects on others. The remedy may not be infallible, but it is worth a trial by those who are afflicted with that distressing complaint. We are not sure that the white ash grows on the Island, but it is quite plentiful on the Connecticut side of the Sound.— *Jamaica Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 10, 1836.

FARMERS' WORK.

CULTURE OF TURNIPS.— If a top dressing of quick lime, soot or ashes be applied to turnips, soon after they make their appearance above ground, their growth will be forwarded, and it is said they will be secured against the fly. Some advise, and it may be well, if the time and labor can be spared to leach soot, and sprinkle the plants with the liquor M'Mahon, in giving directions for the culture of turnips, says: "the plants should be left from seven to twelve inches apart; this must be regulated according to the strength of the land, the time of sowing, and the kind of turnips cultivated; strong ground and early sowing always producing the largest roots.

The width of the hoe should be in proportion to the medium distance to be left between the plants, and the distance should be according to their expected size.

The proper time for the first hocing is, when the plants, as they lie spread on the ground are nearly the size of the palm of the hand: but if weeds are numerous and grow rapidly, they should be checked before the plants have attained that size, lest being drawn up thin and slender they should acquire a sickly habit.

Soiling laboring oxen and horses — Instead of turning oxen and horses, which you have occasion to use frequently into a large pasture, in which it is difficult to find or to take them, you may do better to *soil them.* By soiling, we mean to keep them in stables, stalls, yards, &c. and mowing and carrying to them grass and other green or dry food. You should in such case, take care that they have always water at hand, and plenty of litter to absorb the liquid manure, unless you have reservoirs, &c. to prevent its waste. Arthur Young declared that "Lucerne is the best plant for soiling, and an acre of it will go farther than anything else." But clover or any other grass, green or dry, oats or Indian corn, cut up near the roots, cabbages, &c. &c. may often be economically disposed of in feeding cattle and horses, whose services are needed for the prosecution of the daily and hourly labors of the husbandman.

Fallen Fruit.— Be very careful to gather all punctured or decaying fruits, whether on your trees or on the ground, and give them to your swine. If you do not, the worms which such fruits contain, and which have been the cause of their premature decay, will make their escape into the ground, and you will find the evils, which wait on their visitations will increase on you another season.

Grafted Trees.— Look over your fruit trees, which were grafted last spring, or budded this summer, and suffer no shoots from the stocks to remain; lest they rob your grafts of their nourishment.

Worms in the head of Sheep.— There exists in some parts, if not in all parts of the country, a species of fly, which naturalists denominate *oestrus ovis* or *sheep-bot*, of the same genus though of a different variety with the fly which deposits eggs on the hair of horses and causes bots in those animals. This fly attacks sheep from about the middle of August to the middle of September, deposits eggs in the nostrils of the animals, and cause those *worms in the head*, which so frequently destroy them. The Mechanic's Gazette recommends as a preventive, "covering the nostrils of the sheep with a gauzy substance, through which the animal can breathe, and keeping it in its place by some adhesive substance. We doubt, however, the practicability of keeping a gauzy substance in its place by any adhesive matter.

Another precaution which sheep owners assure us has been found effectual, is to keep the noses of sheep constantly smirched with tar from about the middle of August to the latter part of September. If the sheep swallow some of the tar, so much the better, as it prevents or cures the rot and confirms their health. In order the better to effect the smearing of the sheep's noses, the following process has been recommended. Mix a little fine salt with tar, just enough to make the tar agreeable to the animal, and place the mixture under cover, where the sheep can have access to it, and they will keep their noses sufficiently smeared to prevent the insect from attacking them.

AMERICAN SILK —There were presented a few days since, at the office of the New England Farmer, a variety of elegant silks, made by our friend, Adam Brooks of South Scituate, Mass. inventor of Brooks' Silk Spinner, &c. The articles alluded to consisted of vestings of different colors and descriptions, and handkerchiefs of a variety of patterns, which were all well wrought, and finished in a very handsome style. These specimens of American industry and ingenuity appear to us to be beautiful and incontrovertible proofs that the Northern states may become as celebrated for the growth and manufacture of silk as the Southern States are for the production of their great staple commodities, cotton, rice and tobacco.

We shall do our utmost to comply with the request of the Editors of the Vermont Chronicle.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Saturday, July 30, 1836.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

The contributors were Col. Wilder, Thos. Lee, Esq. Messrs Hovey, Winship, and Walker.

In the large collection of the Messrs Winship, we noticed a remarkable growth of the Dahlia: cultivated by the lady of Major Burt, forwarded by Hon. A. Fisk of Worcester; the specimen was three very fine flowers on one stem, large size, and so much alike that we could scarcely distinguish one from the other. We should be pleased to receive similar favors from the ladies during the Dahlia season.

The specimens of Dahlia, by the Messrs. Hovey were extra fine, viz. the Springfield Rival, Countess of Liverpool, Widnall's Enchantress, Alba fimbriate and Denissii.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, Chairman

Saturday, Aug. 6, 1836.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

PEACHES — Old Newington and Royal George Peaches; large and of great beauty by E Breed, Esq. Charlestown.

APPLES — White Juneating apples by Joshua Gardner, Esq., Dorchester.

PEARS — Madeleine or Citron de Carnes pears, by Judge Hurd and Col. M. P. Wilder.

GOOSEBERRIES — several fine varieties were exhibited by Messrs E. Breed, S. R. Johnson and William Kenrick.

CURRANTS — Fine specimens, (the product of some of the new varieties imported by Messrs Winship,) by Hon. E. Vose.

For the Committee,
E. M. RICHARDS.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

For several weeks past we have had a fine display of Flowers. We have no recollection, on any former occasion, of having seen so many fine Dahlias so early in the season. Col. Wilder, of Dorchester, Mr J. Sweetser of Cambridgeport, and the Messrs Hovey of Boston, have commenced the exhibition of this splendid plant in good earnest. From the specimens already shown by the Messrs Hovey, Col. Wilder and others, we indulge the hope of seeing our table decked with Dahlias of all forms and varieties of colors. Col. Marshall P. Wilder will, no doubt, bring his whole force to bear, and we anticipate a contest of pleasing interest to our visitors and to the members of the Mass. Hor. Society. Other cultivators will, we hope, enter the list when the season for Dahlias shall have fully arrived. We shall look on with great interest, and closely watch who is "ahead," yet if in the end it shall prove to be an equal race, between two, or twenty, competitors, we shall be the more grateful: but should the result prove otherwise, there will be no cause for dissatisfaction, as it may, with truth, be said, *all the votaries of Flora are winners.*

By Mr Wilder — Dahlias var, Countess of Liverpool, do., Queen of the Whites, Augusta, Lady Fordnich (fine) Dennissii, Queen of the Dahlias, and Jason.

By E. A. Story, from Messrs Winship — Œnothera glauca, Clematis flamula, Dianthus hyspanica, Carnations and Pinks, Lathyrum salicaria, Geranium Italianum, Cmapanula azurea, Monarda alba, do. alba plena, do. alba plena, Lathyrum tuberosum, Pentstemon diffusus, do. Richardsonia, Anthemis nobilis pleno, Asclepias spe., Achillea phoenecia flore pleno, do. var., Veronica incarnata, Eryngium planum; Hypericum monogynum, Gloxinia speciosa, Meliluca hypercifolia, from the green house.

From Mr S. Sweetser, Dahlias var.—Dahlias, Duchess of Bedford, Belladonna, Beauty of Salem, Emperor of the Yellows, Marchioness of Lothian, Yellow Cockade, King of the Yellows, King of the Whites, Widnall's Enchanter, Widnall's Othello, Negro Boy, Barrett's Susanna, Globe flowering.

Roses — Noisette Lamarque, do. Duc de Broglie, Gladiolus blanda, Begonia.

From Messrs Hovey, Dahlias, var.— Douglass Criterion, fine, Wells' Marpessa, fine, Widnall's Othello, do. Enchanter, do. Phillis, do. Pactolus, Beauty of Salem, Young Julia, small but beautiful, Emperor of the Yellows, Sulphurea excelsa, Sulphurea perfecta, Lord Liverpool seedling, fine.

By Samuel Walker — Carnations, pinks, picotees and other flowers.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, Chairman.

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET. Aug 10.

Green Peas, 1 20 per bushel. New Potatoes, 1 00 to 1 25 per bushel. String Beans, 1 00 to 1 37 per bushel. Turnips, 6 to 8 cts. per bunch. Radishes, 3 to 4 cts. per bunch. Carrots, 6 to 8 cts. per bunch. Cucumbers, 37 to 50 cts. doz. Lettuce, 4 to 6 cts. per head. Onions, 6 to 8 cts. per bunch. Rhubarb, 5 to 8 cts. per lb. Cabbages, 6 to 8 cts. each. Tomatoes, 25 cts. per dozen. Beets, 6 cts. per bunch. Summer Squash, Long Warted and Early Bush, 2s3 per doz. Green Corn, 2s3 per doz. Fine Cauliflowers at Hill's stall, the first this season, 75 cts. to $1 00.

FRUIT.—Strawberries, 37 cts. per box. Gooseberries, 27 per qt. Currants, 8 to 10 c. per qt. Raspberries 31 to 37 c. per box. Blueberries, 17 to 25 cts. per qt. Blackberries, 37 cts. per box. Whortleberries, 25 cts. per qt. Thimbleberries, 25 cts. per qt. Greenhouse Grapes, $1 25 per lb. Pears, 3 50 to 4 00 per bushel. Peaches, (greenhouse) 4 00 per doz.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, August 8, 1836.
Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At market 425 Beef Cattle, 12 Cows and Calves, and about 2000 Sheep.

Prices——*Beef Cattle*—A decline of prices from 17 to 25c per 100 lbs. 50 head unsold.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at $22, 25, 30, 32, and 40.

Sheep and Lambs—Ordinary lots were taken at $2 and 2 25; better qualities at $3 and 3 25.

Swine—None at market.

COCOONS WANTED.

Adam Brooks, South Scituate, will pay $4 per bushel for cocoons (of the first quality) raised the present year—the cocoons must be stripped of the floss, and the chrysalis killed, either by steaming or by camphorated spirits; they must be dried immediately after, in the sun, until they are perfectly dry and will rattle by shaking, and carefully packed in dry boxes; not pressed but shaken down—to be delivered at Adam Brooks's, South Scituate, Mass, or to J. R. Newell, No. 52 North Market street, Boston.

Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer, has for sale a valuable apparatus for killing the chrysalis and also well fitted for heating the water to reel the cocoons, and useful for many other purposes—it is so cheap it is within the power of almost any one to obtain.

Instructions for spinning silk from the cocoons into warp and filling, sewing silk, and knitting silk—and dressing of the same—and receipts for coloring, are given by Adam Brooks on reasonable terms. Communications (post paid) may be addressed to ADAM BROOKS, South Scituate, Mass. Aug. 10.

RASPBERRIES.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, deliverable any time before the 1st of November, 3000 best English Raspberry Roots, in fine order. 3t Aug. 10.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM.

The subscriber offers for sale, his Estate, situated on Jamaica Hill, Jamaica Plains Parish, Roxbury, five miles from Boston common—formerly the estate owned and occupied by Gov. Samuel Adams. The Farm contains fifty acres of land, well supplied with a number of never failing springs of water, and for farming purposes is one of the best farms in the country. The house is new, large and convenient, calculated for summer and winter residence, built of the best seasoned materials, and all the labor paid by the day, consequently is a first rate house. Barns and out buildings all in good order and convenient.

For purity of air for extensive and beautiful prospects, this situation has no equal in New England, and is an inviting situation to a gentleman of taste, that has a *few spare dollars*.
July 27. H. COWING.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, BOSTON.

The subscriber would inform his patrons and the public generally, that he continues to keep the long established and well known Franklin House, in Merchants Row, nearly opposite Faneuil Hall, which has recently been enlarged with the addition of new chambers, sitting rooms, parlours &c.

The central situation of the house renders it very convenient for men of business. The subscriber pledges himself that the house shall be kept orderly and quiet for the comfort of all who may favor him with a call.

He would also state, that at the request of many of his friends, he has changed the hour of dining to one o'clock.
July 27. 3t DANIEL MIXER.

FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS.

Of the very first quality, put up expressly for the climate of the West Indies and South America. Long Red Beet—Turnip Radish—Black Spanish Radish—Large Head Lettuce—White Flat Turnip—Yellow Aberdeen Turnip—White Celery—Curled Cress—Sweet Marjoram—Red Cabbage—Large Drumhead Cabbage—Battersea do—Early Sugar Loaf do.—Early Curled Silesia Lettuce—Double Curled Parsley—Curled Endive—Long Orange Carrot. For sale at the New England Seed Store 51 and 52 North Market street. 3t July 27.

NATIVE FOREST TREES.

The subscriber will furnish the following kinds of Native Forest Trees from the vicinity of Bangor, Maine, and ship them carefully, according to orders, viz: Silver Firs, (from 2 to 3 feet high); Elms, (from 5 to 25 feet); Rock Maples, (from 5 to 25 feet); Mountain Ash, (from 5 to 25 feet); Spruce, Sumachs, Pines, and Cedars, Red Cherry, Sugar Plums, and Junipers. Also Seed of the above trees furnished in their season. Any orders addressed to the subscriber Seedsman at Bangor, or left at Geo. C. Barrett's New England Seed Store Boston, will meet with prompt attention.
Bangor, May 2, 1836. WM. B. HARLOW.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Just published and for sale by Tuttle, Weeks & Dennett, School street, and at the Farmer Office, Terrible Tractoration and other Poems, by Christopher Caustic, M. D., and member of no less than Nineteen very learned Societies. Third American Edition.
April 27.

MILLET SEED.

For sale, a few bushels of very superior Millet Seed, at the New England Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52, North Market st.
June 22.

JAMES MANN,

Preserver of Birds and Quadrupeds, at the stopping place of the Boston and Worcester Cars, Winships' Nurseries, Brighton.

Orders or subjects for preservation directed as above, and left at the Rail Road Depot, will be forwarded with despatch and promptly attended to. Skins of Foreign Birds and rare Animals purchased.

Canary Birds for sale—superior songsters.
June 15.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

Farmer's Library in 3 volumes, consisting of the American Gardener, by Thos. G. Fessenden, the American Orchardist, by William Kenrick, and the Complete Farmer, by Thos. G. Fessenden. These are bound to match, at $3 for the set, or will be sold separately for $1 each volume.

Ruffin's Essay on Calcareous Manure, 1,00.

Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry, new edition, a work of great value, price 1,25.

The American Farrier, price 75 cts.

Mrs Child's Frugal Housewife, 50 cts.

Kenrick's American Silk Grower's Guide, 12 cts.

Cobb's Silk Manual, 50 cts.

Comstock's do. 50 cts.

Forsyth on Fruit Trees.

M'Mahon's American Gardener.

Loudon's Complete Works.

And will be supplied to order any work upon subjects connected with Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.
June 22.

FARMER WANTED.

Wanted, an experienced farmer to take charge of a cultivated farm of only moderate size, in the vicinity of Boston. Apply to the New England Farmer office. tf

NOTICE.

Subscribers can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered, for 75 cents, by leaving them at this office.
July 20 4t

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale a Farm in Bedford, County of Middlesex, 17 miles from Boston and 10 from Lowell, containing 104 acres including about 15 acres covered with a valuable growth of wood which has been preserved with great care for the last 20 years, the garden contains about 3 acres under the highest cultivation and is furnished with a great variety of flowers and shrubs which have been collected at much labor and expense; attached to the garden is a Green House filled with thrifty bearing Grape Vines, and choice and valuable plants which will be sold or not as the purchaser may choose. The Farm is under good cultivation and together with the Garden is stocked with the choicest Fruits, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Quinces, Plums, Strawberries of various kinds, Raspberries, Gooseberries, &c &c., which the present owner has spared no expence in obtaining. The Farm is bounded on the west by Concord River, which is well supplied with fish, and the country around abounds with game, making it a desirable retreat to the gentleman who is fond of fishing or shooting.

Possession will be given on the 1st April next—for terms, which will be liberal, apply to the subscriber in Boston or at the Farm. JAMES VILA.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE SILK MANUAL.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed store, the first volume of the Silk Manual and Practical Farmer, neatly bound. Price 62½ cents.

The book contains 192 pages, and a great amount of valuable information on the subject of Silk Culture. It is decidedly the cheapest book extant, that treats upon that subject.
May 4.

CARROT SEED.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 250 lbs. very fine Long Orange Carrot Seed. Every farmer knows the value of carrots as fodder for horses and cattle. It is calculated that one bushel of them, is fully equal to one bushel of oats. They produce on an average 500 bushels to the acre. The seed may be sown to the 20th of June. May 18.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
Apples,	Russetts and Baldwins.	barrel	4 00	6 00
Beans,	white,	bushel	1 37	1 75
Beef,	mess,	barrel	11 25	11 75
	Cargo, No. 1.	"	9 00	9 50
	prime,	"	6 75	7 25
Beeswax,	(American)	pound	26	29
Butter	store, No. 1	"	20	21
Cheese,	new milk,	"	8	12
Feathers,	northern, geese,	"	54	60
	southern, geese,	"	54	60
Flax,	American,	"	9	15
Fish,	Cod,	quintal		3 06
Flour,	Genesee, cash	barrel	7 25	7 37
	Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 62	8 00
	Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 62	7 75
	Alexandria,	"	7 75	
Grain,	Corn, northern yellow	bushel		1 05
	southern flat yellow	"	92	95
	white,	"	85	86
	Rye, northern,	"	98	1 00
	Barley,	"		
	Oats, northern, (prime)	"	57	58
Hay,	best English, per ton of 2000 lbs		24 00	28 00
	eastern screwed,	"	20 00	22 00
	hard pressed,	"	20 00	23 00
Honey,		gallon	45	50
Hops,	1st quality	pound	13	14
	2d quality	"	11	13
Lard,	Boston, 1st sort,	"	15	
	southern, 1st sort,	"	14	15
Leather,	Philadelphia city tannage,	"	23	30
	do country do	"	24	26
	Baltimore city do.	"	25	28
	do. dry hide	"	19	22
	New York red, light,	"	20	21
	do. do. Middling,	"	20	
	do. do. over weight,	"	17	18
	Boston do. slaughter,	"	19	21
	do. light,	"		21
Lime,	best sort,	cask	1 12	1 14
Plaster Paris,	per ton of 2200 lbs.			2 50
Pork,	Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	26 50	27 00
	Navy, mess,	"		
	bone, middlings, scarce,	"		
Seeds,	Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	
	Red Top,	"	40	44
	Red Clover, northern,	pound	11	12
Silk Cocoons,	(American)	bushel		
Tallow,	tried,	lb.	9	10
Wool,	prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	70	75
	American, full blood, washed,	"	60	70
	do. 3-4ths do.	"	60	65
	do. 1-2 do.	"	50	58
	do. 1-4 and common	"	45	55
Northern pulled,	Pulled superfine,	"	60	65
	1st Lambs,	"	55	60
	2d do.	"	45	49
	3d do,	"	30	35
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.				

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams,	northern,	pound	14
	southern, and western,	"	14 16
Pork,	whole hogs,	"	10 15
Poultry,		"	20 30
Butter,	(tub)	"	17 22
	lump	"	22 27
Eggs,		dozen	22 25
Potatoes,	new,	bushel	1 00 2 00
Cider,		barrel	2 50 2 75

PHINNEY CORN.

For sale, a few bushels of this superior Early Corn, recommended in the current volume of the New England Farmer, by Capt. Daniel Chandler. Price $3 per bushel. May 18.

HEMP SEED.

Just received, 100 bushels prime and fresh Hemp Seed, which will be sold low, at the New England Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston. June 1.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

A valuable root for the table when young, and for Cattle when fully grown; very productive. 2 to 2 1-2 lbs. will seed an acre. For sale at the Seed Store, 51 and 52, North Market street.
may 9

MISCELLANY.

OBITUARY.

In this village, [Brattleborough] on the morning of the 23d instant, Miss *Elizabeth P. Fessenden*, aged 19, daughter of the late Mr Joseph Fessenden. During the rapid decline which brought her to an early grave she bore her trials with uncommon firmness, and piously resigned herself to the disposal of that Being who never errs, and in whom she had early placed her confidence and hope. She retained her senses to the last moments of life; the 'last adieu' to her friends was affectionate and cheerful, and impressed them with the pleasing assurance that she who was lovely in life was happy in the view of death.

The following lines to the memory of Miss F. have been communicated for publication.— *Vermont Phenix.*

I saw thee once in thy youthful glee,
When thy heart was beating high,
And I scarcely thought as I gazed on thee,
That one so fair could die.

I saw thee amid the dance and song —
Among the young and fair;
Thy heart was the gayest in the throng
Thy foot the lightest there.

I saw thee again, but oh! how changed;
Consumption's withering breath
Had dimm'd thine eye, and thy young cheek ting'd
With the baleful hue of death.

And loved ones gathered round thy bed,
And watched with a tearful eye;
But their hopes were vain — thy spirit fled
To realms beyond the sky.

Oh! who could see thee, lovely flower,
So beautiful and dear,
Go down to the grave in the morning hour
Without a bitter tear?

The fairest flowers first perish here —
The fondest hopes first fade;
And friends the loveliest and most dear,
First in the tomb are laid.

But kind was the voice that called thee home
To a land of joy and peace,
Where the hand of death can never come,
And the mourner's sorrows cease.

(From the Sunday School Teacher and Children's Friend)

DEATH OF A CHILD.

She was even yet in childhood, but she seemed
Wasting in strength like a half opened bud
Bowing upon its stem. She lay at rest,
Her young heart leaning with a perfect faith
Upon the word of God; and thus her eye
Shone with such inward light, and her pale lips
Moved with such smiles, that even those who wept
Felt in their inmost hearts a thrill of joy.

With what a marvellous vigor can the soul
Put forth its hidden strength, looking at Death
As at an angel from the courts of God!
And with what beauty, at the closing hour,
Will childhood's sweet affections blossom out!

There she lay; — peaceful as if in slumber.
A thoughtful calmness resting on her brow,
And the long silken lashes of her eyes
Pressed meekly to each other; while her heart
Seemed musing upon things that were to come,
Or raised in silent worship. All was still;
There came no sound upon the summer air
Except the birds' faint warble, or the voice
Of the low murmuring stream. Her pulse had stopped.
And those who gathered round, leaned slowly o'er
To see if yet she breathed; — when suddenly
She started in her bed, upright; spread out her arms,
And fixing upon space her kindling eyes
As if she saw her glorious home in heaven,
"How beautiful! how beautiful!" she cried,
And sinking on her pillow — passed away.

R. C. W.

A TACITURN PAIR.— An individual, not abundantly gifted with that amenity which is as necessary for self comfort as it is pleasing to others in the perpetual intercourse of social life, fancied that he had justifiable cause for long, continued, unbroken taciturnity. His wife, after setting some time in the same room with him, in an annoying and gloomy silence, suddenly started up and taking a lighted candle, commenced a seemingly anxious search after some missing object of deep and overpowering interest — looked over the mantel piece, and removed all its ornaments, opened and closed every drawer in the room, searched under all the chairs, lifted up the rug, turned up the edge of the carpet, raked in the ashes, ransacked the tea-tackle, rummaged the cellaret, and repeatedly scrutinized the same place over and over again. At length, fidgeted beyond endurance, his nerves wound up to such a pitch of curiosity as to be on the point of cracking, his impatience absolutely boiled over, and at last, after many severe struggles to maintain his dignified taciturnity, and positively unable to hold out any longer, he relieved himself by giving vent to the exclamation —

"My dear, what are you searching after — what have you lost?"

"My dear, I was searching for your tongue, which has been missing this fortnight, and if you had not found it for now, I should have supposed it irretrievably mislaid."— *Bost. Pearl.*

From the Silk Culturist.

MORUS MULTICAULIS IN EAST FLORIDA.

In the last Silk Culturist there is an article under this heading, giving some account of the Morus multicaulis in the garden of the Rev. Mr Thomas, as seen about the middle of Debember last. A *correct* account of the accidental experiment by Mr Thomas, may be useful, perhaps, to the growers of the Morus multicaulis, and as it stands in the article of E. H., alluded to, it may mislead them. I take the liberty to send you a true history of the matter.

In November of '33, I arrived in St Augustine with fifty *small* plants of the Morus multicaulis, obtained from Mrs Parmentier. They were the first ever brought to Florida. Little attention was bestowed on them. They were planted in a crowded nursery, and allowed to vegetate as they could till the spring of '35, when some of them were laid and some cuttings taken from them. A few which had room to expand are now fruit bearing trees, of some ten inches in circumference. It was late in the spring, or perhaps June, when I gave the Rev. Mr Thomas a few cuttings, and with them a sprout with a fibre of root, which was recommended to his special care. He gave it a good situation, and its growth was remarkable. In three months, I have no doubt it had increased in volume one hundred fold. At this time, about the first of September, I advised Mr T. to lay it; but he replied that it was so beautiful he disliked to spoil it. He did, however, lay it in the early part of September, and in three months more, when he was talking of a return to Carolina, I offered him ten dollars, I think, for the product of the little plant I had given him six months before. He probably got much more. The case, however, was a remarkable one.

D. Brown.

St Augustine, June 13, 1836.

COCOONS AND RAW SILK.

The Northampton Silk Company, will pay Cash for Cocoons and Raw Silk at their Establishment at the Oil Mill Place in Northampton.

The Cocoons should be stripped of the floss, and placed in the sun three or four days in succession, to destroy the Chrysalis, and should not be packed for transportation till they have been gathered three weeks. If they are put up before well cured, the dampness from the dead Chrysalis will cause them to heat and render them useless. They should be carefully packed in dry boxes or barrels—not pressed but shaken down. The Company will contract for any quantity to 50,000 bushels, to be delivered in good order at Northampton. The price will be regulated according to quality. Cultivators should be aware that a loss of fifty per cent is often made, by want of attention in feeding. Consequently the price will vary—from $2 50 to $5 00 per bushel will be paid. It is the intention of the company, that this shall be a permanent market for Cocoons and Raw Silk. Cocoons will be purchased by the pound, as soon as the necessary experiments have been made, to regulate the price according to the age of the Cocoons, as it is well known, that they become gradually lighter or several months, till all moisture is evaporated. Cultivators in Vermont and New Hampshire will find it convenient to forward Cocoons by the River Boats.

Communications (post paid) may be addressed to

SAMUEL WHITMARSH,
President of the Northampton Silk Company.

June 8.

60 ACRES

Of the best land in Roxbury, for sale, situated on Brush Hill Turnpike, about 4 miles from the city, near Grove Hall, together with all the buildings thereon, comprising a convenient dwelling house, 2 barns, one of which has a cellar, and is capable of holding 100 tons of hay, with an inexhaustible well of soft water contiguous—a mill house—corn barn, sheds, &c.—large, valuable orchards of inoculated fruit trees of all kinds,—a nursery of young trees—gooseberries, currants, &c. The land is well adapted to the growth of the Mulberry and is accessible by two roads. For further particulars enquire of Charles McIntire, No. 5, Exchange street, Boston, or of the subscriber on the premises.

THOS. H. DARLING.

Roxbury, May 23d, 1836.

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

Just received at the New England Seed Store a quantity of White Flat English Turnip, for fall sowing.

June 3. tf*

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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